MERRITT HEARD FROM

His Laconic Report of the Capture of Manila.

A PROCLAMATION TO NATIVES

He Guarantees Protection of Life, Property, Trade, and Religion.

AUGUSTIN DID NOT "ABDICATE,"

He Only Declined Responsibility

When Spain Failed to Send Help-Terror Before the Bombardment-

Authorities Urged to Surrender.

WASHINGTON, August 18.-The Was Department has received the following: Manila. August 13.-Adjutant-General Washington: On the 7th instant Admiral Dewey joined me in a forty-eight hour setification to the Spanish Commander to remove non-combatants from the city. On the same date a reply was received expressing thanks for our humane sentiments, and stating that the Spanish were without places of refuge for non-combatants then within the walled town. On the 9th instant we sent a joint note, call ing attention to the suffering in store for women and non-combatants in case it became our duty to reduce the defences, and also setting forth the hopees condition of Spain's forces, surrounded on all sides, with the fleet in front, and no prospects of reinforcements, and demanded surrender as due to every consideration of humanity. On the same date we received a reply, admitting their situation, but stating that the council of defence declared that our request for surrender could not be granted, but offered to consult the government if time was granted necessary for communication via Hongkong. We sent a joint note in reply, declining. On the 13th I joined with the navy in the attack, with the following results After about half an hour's accurate shelling of the Spanish lines, Mac-Arthur's brigade on the right and Green's on the left, under Anderson, made a vigorous attack and carried the Spanish works. Loss not accurately known; about fifty in all. The behaviour of our troops was excellent and the co-operation of the

AMERICANS HOLD EVERY POSITION Trade Revival in Manila-Cable to Be Repaired.

navy most valuable. The troops advanced

rapidly on the walled city, upon which

white flags were shown, and the town

capitulated. Troops occupy Malate, Bi-

nondo, the walled city, and San Miguel.

All important centres protected. Insur-

MERRITT.

gents kept out. No disorder or pillage.

HONGKONG, August 18 .- A dispatch from the correspondent at Manila of the Associated Press, confirming the capture of the town, says the American troops now occupy every position formerly held by the Spaniards, of whom 6,000 are prisiers. Not a single shot was fired at the

The dispatch also says that Admira Dewey picked up the end of the severed cable on Friday, but that the line is not yet in working order.

Merchantmen are leaving Hongkong daily from Manila. A great rush of trade

THE GOVERNMENT OF MANILA.

General Merritt Issues a Proclamation, Which is Most Reasonable.

NEW YORK, August 18.-A special dis patch to the World from Manila, August 14th, via Kongkong, August 18th, says, General Merritt has prepared a proclamation to the natives, which provides a scheme of government for Manila and surrounding territory and other island

f which are: Rigid protection to all in personal relig ion; municipal laws, tribunats, and local main until notice, except where inc patible with military rule, subject to the supervision of the American General; provost marshal and sub-provosts to b appointed with power to arrest civil as well as military offenders; open trade for neutral nations; public property to be rigorously protected; no interference with the people so long as they preserve peace. General Merritt occupies the Governor's

NO JOINT OCCUPATION FOR US.

War Department Cables Merritt to Ignore the Philippine Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, August 18,-The Was Department to-day made public the order sent to General Merritt last evening regarding the occupation of the city of Manila by the American forces. The order

"Adjutant-General's Office, Wasnington Adjutant-General's Onice, Washington, August 17, 1888.—Major-General Merritt. Manila, Philippines: The President directs that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents. The United States, in the possession of Manila city, Manila bay and harbor, must preserve the peace and research. protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces. The insurgents and all others must recognize the military occu-pation and authority of the United State and the cessation of hostilities proclain by the President. Use whatever means in your judgment are necessary to this All law-abiding people must be treated alike.

"By order Secretary of War.
"H. C. CORBIN,
"Adjutant-General."

AUGUSTIN PERMITTED TO GO.

He Has the Consent of Our Commander to Leave Manila.

BERLIN, August 18 .- A dispatch from Hongkong, dated August 15th, and evidently official, says: "The Kaiserin Augusta, which left Manila with dispatches from Admiral von Diedrichs after the fall by a rising vote.

of the city, will return there to-day, Gen
While we do not favor an aggressive eral Augustin and his family arrived on board the cruiser, Admiral von Diedrichs.

at the request of General Augustin, having given them passage by an arrangement with the American commander-inchief. General Augustin has left Hongkong, en route for Spain."

INSURGENTS STILL FIGHTING.

Bloody Battles in South Luzon-Five Hundred Natives Massacred. LONDON, August 19.-The Singapore

correspondent of the Daily Mail says "The native rebellion in the Philippines has extended to the Hemph provinces in South Luzon. Heavy fighting occurred at Paglatuan, Pilar, and Ponsol, the immediate cause being outrages committed by the Spaniards at Paglatuan. The Spanish also burned Pilar and massacred file patives. The insurant 500 natives. The insurgents are concentrated at Albay, with the object of cutting off the retreat of numerous Spaniards in the Camarinas provinc

GERMANY AGAIN.

"A German cruiser has been carrying dispatches from the Captain-General of the Visayas Islands to the district be-tween Cebu and Iligan, and the Spanish military depot in Mindanao, The steamer Rosario, flying the German flag, has also been transporting troops thence to Ilollo After the Island of Masbate had beer taken by the insurgents the latter indig-nantly refused to allow the German steamer Clara to enter any ports under their control."

Aguinaldo Well Organized.

LONDON, August 19.-The Madrid cor respondent of the Times says: "Letters from the Philippines bear remarkable testimony, as coming from hostile Spanish sources, to the administrative capacity and admirable organization of the Tagalo insurrection under Aguinaldo.

SPAIN STILL HOPEFUL.

She Cherishes the Belief We Will Not Hold the Philippines.

LONDON, August 19.-The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

"Spain and her continental patrons still clans are confident that the disease will be confined to the barracks, and that induced not to take advantage of the there is no danger of an epidemic. The conquest of Manila, but will be satisfied with coaling stations, trading privileges, etc. Should the retention of Manila be insisted on, the United States may meet more trouble even than Japan did in securing the results of her victory over China, and at the hands of the same Powers."

WASHED HIS HANDS OF FIGHTING.

Gen. Augustin's Absurd Conduct-Events Preceding Bombardment

HONGKONG, August 18.-A belated dis patch from Manila, dated August 8th. explains that Governor-General Augustin had not "quite abdicated," and says: "The Governor-General only declined to

be responsible for the consequences when he found that Spain was not sending him He retained his position, but prac-y washed his hands of the fighting. A Madrid dispatch construes this as in-subordination, and the Gazette will now

publish an order to supersede him.
"It'is rumored that confidential instruc-tions have been given to his successor to resist to the utmost, hoping to gain the world's admiration, and, possibly, assistance in securing a favorable termination. THE ULTIMATUM.

"A telegram arrived Sunday ordering the Americans to proceed immediately to extremities, whereupon General Merritt and Admiral Dewey issued an ulti-matum, allowing forty-eight hours for the removal of non-combatants, but declaring removal of non-combatants, but declaring that they would begin the bombardment earlier if the Spaniards made an attack. The Governor replied immediately, thank-ing the American commanders for their humane sentiments, but saying they were useless, because he was surrounded by rebels, and had no place of refuge for the great number of sick and wounded and women and children.

BEGGING FOR TIME.

"The Governor thereupon convened the consuls, begging them to use their in-fluence with the Americans to get them to grant him time and facilities for the emoval of the refugees, but was unwilling to allow them food from Manila. He seemed indifferent to the fate of the 100,000 natives. The British Consul made powerful appeal to the Governor to surrender, glorifying the heroism shown by the Spanish, but demonstrating the ess of further resistance.

"The other consuls endorsed his appeal, with the exception of the German Consul, who said that as a military officer he should hesitate to assert that the Span-

BEGGED HIM TO SURRENDER. "The rebels made a final effort to capture the city on Tuesday, but failed. The Americans are preparing to avoid trou-ble in entering the town. There has

been slight fighting for four days, and it is reported that twenty Americans were killed and sixty wounded. This fighting is purely preliminary." "In consequence of the American ulti-

matum, the Governor ordered the artillery to cease shelling the enemy's trench, and he suspended an officer at Malate for disobeying his orders. There is still

for disobeying his orders. There is still a little firing at night.

"A Spanish commercial deputation to-day waited upon the Governor and begged him to surrender, saying that otherwise they would be utterly ruined.

"The civil members of the council of war favored surrender, but the military members do not care to endorse such a request.

A FEELING OF TERROR. "Officers tell me they realize the futility of resisting the Americans, who, with their superior guns, can keep at long range and with probably a dozen shells kill everybody, without loss to themselves.

"The British Consul promptly arranged for four launches, under a white flag, to remove British subjects, and also for one launch for the Chinese. Swarms of Spanish and native half-caste women and children are begging to be provided with

enlidren are begging to be provided with means of escape.

"It is believed that American gunners have been ordered to spare the churches, owing to the fact that thousands of per-sons have taken refuge in them. "The ex-Governor is trying to secure a passage on a German warship."

THEY KISSED AND EMBRACED. Affecting Meeting of Fitz Lee and Old Joe Wheeler.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.-An affecting scene characterized the meeting to-day in the office of Secretary Alger of Major-Generals Wheeler and Lee. They are old friends and comrades-inarms, but had not met since the war began. Each grasped the other by both hands, and then General Lee drew his friend to his heart, and they nugged and kissed each other, regardless of the fact that many other persons were present. Secretary Alger was visibly affected.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS.

James C. Maguire Nominated for Governor-Proposed Fusion.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., August 18,-The Democratic State Convention on assembling to-day received the report of the Committee on Fusion. It recited that the People's party and Silver Republicans were in accord with the programme of fusion, and would support the Democratic ticket if it should proceed along the lines mapped out. It urged the adoption of the fusion plan, and the matter was put to a vote without debate. Congressman James C. Maguire was nominated for Governor the states yet.

of the territory that has been acquired by American valor and the expenditure of the blood and treasure of our people."

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

Nominations for Governor and Other State Offices. MILWAUKEE, August 18.-Following

is the Republican ticket as completed at to-day's session of the State conven-

For Governor, Edward Scoffeld, of Oconto; Lieutenant-Governor, Jesse Stone, of Watertown; Secretary of State, W. H. Forehlich, of Jackson; Treasurer, J. O. Davidson, of Soldier's Grove; Attorney-General, E. R. Hicks, of Oshkosh; Superintendent Public Instruction, L. D. Harintendent Public Instruction, L. D. Harvey, of Milwaukee; Rallroad Commissioner, Emil Giljoahn, of Milwaukee. The convention came to a close this evening, after two days hard work.

FEVER AT KEY WEST.

"Yellow-Jack" Has Shown Himself And Makes a Rather Extravagant Plea in the Barracks.

KEY WEST, FLA., August 18.-7:45 P. M .- With the exception of the gunboat Princeton and the monitor Mianatonomah, the fleet has been ordered to Norfolk without delay, and many vessels have already departed.

The naval base has been transferred from Key West to Norfolk.

YELLOW-FEVER AT KEY WEST. The reason for this is the appearance f yellow-fever here. There are now ter ases in the marine barracks, all the victims being marines. Forty persons in all are in the building, which is an old cigar-factory, and a most rigid quarantine is being maintained.

At this writing only one of the cases is said to be serious. Whether there are any scattered cases throughout the town is not known, but this will be determined by house-to-house inspection

WILL BE CONFINED TO BARRACKS. The Marine Hospital and local physiutmost precautions are being observed, however, and State-Health-Officer Porter, who arrived on the Mascotte to-day, refused to permit that steamer to leave the port on her return trip to Tampa. He will to-morrow decide whether or not a quarto-morrow decide mhether or not a quarrantine of Key West shall be declared.

Later in the evening the Mascotte, which arries an immune crew, was allowed to sail, but without any passengers.

SENT THE NEWSPAPER BOYS BACK General Blanco Will Not Allow Them to Enter Habana Yet.

HABANA, August 18 .- Yesterday there arrived from Key West correspondents of the New York Evening Post, the Journal and Advertiser, the Chicago Record, and another newspaper correspondent. none of whom were permitted by General Blanco to land. The Governor-General considers their arrival here inopportune and inconvenient, and believes that their presence here before the arrival of the

Maria Gorda on the 11th instant, after a conference with the leaders, Gayo and Lazo, re-embarked. They afterwards Lazo, re-embarked. sent a supply of hardtack sufficient for eight days to Varona. A majority of the rebels in that province are nearly naked and entirely without shoes. They requested the Americans to provide them with clothes, etc.

CABLE CENSORSHIP CEASES.

Both Our Country and Spain Now Remove Restrictions.

NEW YORK, August 18.-The Western Union Telegraph Company's central cable office announces that all censorship on cable messages has been abolished.

The Commercial Cable Compo the following announcement: "We are advised that censorship has been raised on all commercial code and cypher messages to and from Cuba, Porto Rico, and all the West Indian islands. General Greely sent notification to the

telegraph companies as follows: "Censorship is raised on all commercial, code, or cypher dispatches to and from Cuba, Porto Rico, and all West

Indian islands. "In addition, arrangements have been made with the Spanish Government au-thorities whereby they agree to abolish similar restrictions on code messages in Cuba. The Spanish still exercise censorship over press messages and over private telegrams containing statements jurious to the interests of Spain. Similar action will be taken regarding like messages in the United States, but the ensorship will be of the most liberal

"A. W. GREELEY, "Chief Signal Officer, United States Army.'

THE SPANISH COMMISSIONERS.

General Blanco to Be One for Cuba-Castillo to Preside at Paris.

LONDON, August 19.-The Madrid cor respondent of the Daily News says that Generals Blanco, Castellanos, and Leon, and Admiral Manterola have been appointed commissioners for Cuba, and Generals Macas and Ortega and Admiral

Vallarino for Porto Rico. It is probable, the correspondent says, that Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, will preside at the sessions of the Paris commission Senor Moret's candidature is made impossible by the hostile attitude of the press.

PROFESSOR DEAD.

A Well-Known Pugilist Breathes His Last in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.-Prof. John H. Duffy, the referee of the Sullivan-Corbett, Fitzsimmons-Maher, and many other fierce battles fought in New Orleans, died to-day He was a clever lightweight, and won several battles until weak lungs forced him to abandon boxing, after which he was referee for the Olympia club and other organizations. been ailing for some time. He was thirtyfour years of age.

A LITTLE BOY KILLED.

A Negro Lad Struck Him-Great Indignation Over the Matter.

PRINCETON, KY., August 18.-Jimkie Johnson (white), 12 years old, and Charles Wood (a negro), aged 14, while engaged in a game of marbles this afternoon, began disputing, and the negro struck Johnson in the back and killed him. Wood was lodged in jail. There is great excitement over the matter, owing to the prominence of the Johnson family thought by many that a mob wil hang the negro to-night.

VESUVIUS IN ACTIVE ERUPTION.

Four Streams of Lava Flowing Down the Mountain. NAPLES, August 18.-Vesuvius is again

in a state of active eruption. Four streams of lava are flowing down the mountain side, at the rate of 400 yards an hour. The chestnut trees on Mount Semma have been burned. Constant explosions are heard in the central crater, which is emitting smoke and flames.

In the Case of the Third Virvinia Regiment.

GOBIN APPEARS FOR BUTLER,

or Militarism.

THE REPLY OF MR. MONTAGUE.

Running a Red-Hot Iron Through the Body of Patriotism-The Major-

General's Action Without a Pre-

CAMP ALGER, VA., August 18 .- (Spe cial.)-The play is over and the curtain has been rung down at last upon General Butler's version of "Much Ado About No. thing." The court of inquiry sat at Camp Alger listening to the arguments of able counsel on both sides until shortly after 3 o'clock to-day, when, the case having been closed, the court was cleared and the work of framing a report was begun. Members of the tribunal believe that a report will be completed in a single session to-morrow. The verdict will be carefully guarded, and will be taken to General Graham at corps headquarters by Lieutenant Summerall, the recorder of the court. An interesting development in the proceedings to-day was the appearance of Brigadier-General P. S. Gobin upon the scene as ounsel for General Butler. This officer is a distinguished lawyer and prominent politician of the State of Pennsylvania, and his argument in extenuation of General Butler's celebrated order was a polished piece of rhetoric, although its force was minimized by the fact that the bripresence here before the arrival of the American Peace Commission might cause difficulties. The correspondents returned last night to Key West on board the schooner Adams.

One hundred Americans, who landed at Maria Gorda on the 11th instant, after a conference with the leaders, Gayo and the privilege of rejoinder he made no the privilege of rejoinder he made no is was uttered. General Gobin has said

IN BAD TASTE.

The appearance of General Gobin at this late day was a genuine surprise, and in the light of recent events it was decidedly unfortunate, for, as General Butler relinquishes the command of the division at noon to-morrow, and is to be succeeded by the beleasily it lays him open to at noon to-morrow, and is to be succeed-ed by the brigadier, it lays him open to the imputation of cad taste.

ment said they were prepared to proceed. Mr. Moore, counsel for the regiment, suggested that the prosecution should out in evidence and was not generally

General Butler protested, with som show of indignation, against being put in the light of a prosecution. Colonel Nalle, he said, had asked for the inquiry, and no one would be better pleased than he (the speaker) if the regiment were exoner-

MR. MOORE'S SPEECH.

The Court decided that counsel for Colonel Nalle should open the argument, with the understanding that neither side would prevented from replying to the other be prevented from replying to the other as long as there was anything that might throw light on the subject of inquiry.

Mr. Moore, for the regiment, said that General Order No. 18 was the important subject to which the attention of the Court must be directed. He reviewed that order sentence by sentence and that order sentence by sentence, and raised, the question whether the punishraised, the question whether the punish-ment which it proposed to inflict could be imposed, as the statutes were against the dishonorable discharge of a man without the sentence of a court-martial. That threat was an evidence, he argued, of how extreme were the measures adopt-ed against the regiment. That General Butler witnessed riotous conduct on the part of a few members of the regiment was not sufficient reason to involve the was not sufficient reason to involve the whole command in disgrace. Not only was the order questionable from a legal standpoint, but there was absolutely no precedent for it. The speaker passed the evidence in review, and argued from it that no officer failed to discharge his duty and no man failed to obey his offi-

BUTLER'S TESTIMONY.

He then took General Butler's testimony as the ground of specifications which he submitted to the Court as fol-lows: 1. When General Butler arrived at the Virginia camp he saw seventy-five of one hundred men around the Young Men's Christian Association tent, shouting and acting in a disorderly manner. He anwho he was and ordered them to their tents, but was reluctantly obey-ed. 2. The manner of the men was dis-respectful, and one shouted, "You can't put down Virginia!" As he rode to Col-onel Nalle's tent he (Butler) thought he saw evidences of disrespect. Why had not the offenders been tried and duly puned? Some of them had been arr and some names had been taken. He be lieved General Butler acted under great stress of excitement. He had heard something of a threat to lynch a negro. He was a southern man. The Third Virginia was a southern regiment, and General Butler knew that he would be harshly criticised if he neglected to take prompt to the control of the properties. action. There was a large percentage of men from the hospital corps engaged in the chase of the negro. Why was that command allowed to go free? Men of the division had recently pillaged a store in division had recently pillaged a store in Fairfax county, but the regiment to which they belonged was not punished on that account. In the adjoining county an officer and some soldiers were on trial for a most heinous offence—the desecration of the grave of an old soldier—but no such order or punishment was meted out to their command. If it was within the province of the Court, he asked that a revocation of the order of General Butler should be made and given wide publisher. The verdict of the Court did not ler should be made and given wide pub-licity. The verdict of the Court did not matter to the distinguished General, who had just been appointed on the Cuban commission, he argued, but it did matter to a proud Commonwealth and to a proud regiment. GENERAL GORIN.

General Gobin said he did not propose

deneral down said he did not propose to treat the matter in his argument from the standpoint of the Third Virginia Regiment, because that was not all that was involved, and could have no consideration in the court. The major-general had given the order the best thought of

his head and heart, and he started out with the presumption that only absolute necessity could have induced General Butler to act as he did. The case had been tried in the newspapers, he said, and many things had entered into it which should have been excluded. The soldiers of the Virginia Regiment had much better have taken their punishment than made it a State issue. It was a case of military discipline, he said, with emphasis, and State issues and State organizations had nothing to do with it, and United States senators and congressand United States senators and congress-men had no place in it. The man in authority was the major-general, and he must be the head of the army.

If the action of the Third Regiment was a distinct organized effort to break through the sentry lines, it was a tumult arrest, and no military court could hold

WHY HE ACTED.

There are men who know the ring-leaders of the riot, said the brigadier and to reach the bottom of the trans action it was merely General Butler' idea to discipline the command until the men were given up. General Butler had acted strictly within the legal limits of Article of War, No. 54, and if he had acted in any other way he would have violated the oath he took as major general. Suppose, he asked, the Genera violated the bath he took general suppose, he asked, the General had neglected to go, and the negro had been lynched, who would you have before the court-martial now? There was no sentiment about military matters. Everything was plain matter of fact. He did not healtate to repeat the language did not hesitate to repeat the language of General Butler, that the action that component part of the Third Regiment on the night of the 8th instant wa a disgrace to the service and to the State of Virginia.

Mr. Montague, replying for Colonel Nalle, said he understood that the funda-mental principles of right, justice, and reason were alike with military as with civil courts, and that the conclu sions of the court would be based or

MR. MONTAGUE.

plain, common sense, rather than on technicality. Evidence introduced by Colonel Nalie should not be waved away. It was in no sense negative. After re-viewing this testimony Mr. Montague urged the court to base their report upo prevailing trend and preponderance of it. After reiterating the occurrences of the night of August 8th, as brought out in the evidence, Mr. Montague went on to plead extenuating circumstances for the few men who broke across the lines. "We are," he said, "an emotional people, and it was only natural that these men should rush out when they heard that one of their comrades had been killed." He contrasted the evidence of some members of General Butler's and said it was not intended to plead for the guilty ones, for they who committed a breach of discipline should

be punished, but the punishment should be commensurate with the offence. Coun-sel repeatedly asked to be shown a precedent for General Butler's action, but there was no reply. Mr. Montague said that it was quite evident that General Gobin had never read the evidence submitted to the court, and challenged him to deny this, but the brigadier did not answer.

is was uttered. General Gobin has said that the army is involved, he continued 'I tell you that it is the country and civilization that are involved. If the major general were supreme judge, as urged by his counsel, what is the use of a military court?" Mr. Montague emphasized the fact that the Secretary of War can Mr. Hamilton was still unable to be present when the court convened this morning, but other counsel for the regithen spoke of the onerous duties General Gobin announced that he appear-ed at General Butler's request. After some amendments had been made in the record amendments had been made in the record of the proceedings there was a spirited that General Butler had ordered the sus-argument as to the mode of procedure.

known. The court adjourned at 3:40.

DIDN'T SEE THE SHOW. Disappointed Men of the Third-Other Camp Alger Notes.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.) CAMP ALGER, August 17 .- The usual coutine duties of camp life are going on in the Virginia camp, and everything is

very quiet. The hour for holding guard mount has again been changed, and the men are formed on the hill at 8:30 A. M., the old now required to walk four hours on a stretch, instead of two, as heretofore. After the four-hours' tour is over they come off for eight hours. For instance one detail goes on at 8 o'clock at night, and is not relieved until midnight. this latter plan was adopted the men do not know, and they consider it a very poor one. A man on guard four hours, one after another, has a hard time keeping

wide awake at night, and the men de cidedly prefer the old way. A large detail of men from this regiment were sent over last night to act as sentinels in the big show tent, situated near the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment The men are not usually anxious for guard duty, but the prospect of witnessing the performance on the inside caused a wild rush to be made for places on the detail, which was soon filled up. The squad marched over, envied by their comrades, but when they reached the tent they were informed that there would be no per-formance that night, and they had to turned back-a very disgusted set of sol-

It is rumored that a school for nonthe regiment in a short time. It has been much needed for a long while, and would have been of infinite benefit to the "non-

Hospital Stewards Hines, Shepperson, and Cochran, of the Third, have just re-ceived new Kakai uniforms of the latest design, and present a very sporty ap-pearance in their new outfit. Members of the non-commissioned staff are also allowed the privilege of wearing this

There seems to be a general opinion here that if any of the three Virginia regiments are mustered out of the service the Third will be the one to go. and the men feel convinced that if are sent to Richmond it will only be step towards the disbandment of the regi ment. It is pointed out that General Lewill surely go to Cuba, and it is equally certain that both the Second and Fourth regiments will go with him. It is im-probable that all of the Virginia regiprobable that all of the Virginia regi-ments will be called upon to do garrison duty, and this being the case, it is almost a settled fact, in the minds of the men-that the Third will go home. After the many disappointments at not being sent to the front, the boys are not averse to returning home again, and, in fact, there are a large number who are very much averse to serving in time of peace. The men of Company A were glad to welcome First-Lieutenant Taibott back after his recent sick spell. He returned to-day, and Captain Hutchins, of the

same company, left for Danville, on a The cooks of the companies on provost duty this week are enjoying a deserved rest, after months of hard work. Canned rations are being issued to the boys.

The Sick in Santlago. WASHINGTON, August 18.-Surgeon

IF GUILTY, PUNISH HIM SEVERELY. The Trial of Captain Duncan, the Alleged Grave Robber.

WASHINGTON, August 18.-The evidence for the prosecution in the court martial case of Captain Duncan, of the Twenty-second Kansas, charged with desecrating Confederate graves, was finished by the court, sitting at Thorough fare, Va., to-day.

Three privates in the 159th Indiana Regiment gave testimony to the effect that Captain Duncan seemed to be directing the work of opening Major Duke's grave The statute of the State of Virginia making the offence a felony, was intro duced. Counsel for the accused asked until Saturday to prepare his case, and this request was granted.

BAD BEHAVIOR IN SANTIAGO.

Much Disorder Among the Soldiers-The Spaniards Embarking.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 18.-10:30 A. M.-This morning General Wood, Milltary Governor of Santiago, increased the local police force with additions from various regiments. There has been some trouble from soldiers who have disobeyed orders, and there have been some thefts several street fights, at least one murder and a good deal of drunkenness, so that an exceptionally large force is needed to preserve order. This morning the Eighth Illinois Volunteers (colored) entered upon patrol duty.

The First Infantry leaves to-day by the Miller.

There are seven Spanish transports nov in the harbor awaiting the embarkation of the Spanish troops, of whom more than two thousand will leave to day. The general appearance of the me it pitiful. There has been much sickness among them and within the last two days over two hundred bodies have buried. The death rate in the city is about seventy per day.

The heavy rains increase the fever among the soldiers and the inhabitants alike.

Senor Sagasta Explains Things. MADRID, August 18 .- 7 P. M .- At the Cabinet council to-day, the Queen Regent presiding, Senor Sagasta, the Premier, explained the progress of the peace negotiations. After the council, Lieutenant-General Correa, Minister of War, told the correspondent of the As-sociated Press that Captain-General Augustin was removed from the com-mand at Manila on August 5th.

NIAGARA FALLS TOURS Via R., F. & P. R. R. and Penn.

R. R. Round-trip rate from Richmond only \$14. Special trains leave Washington via Pennsylvania railroad at 7:55 A. M. July Pennsylvania railroad at 7:55 A. M. July 21st, August 4th, August 18th, September 1st, September 15th, and September 29th. Tickets from Richmond good twelve days; good for return passage on all regular trains, except limited express trains. Stop-over allowed on return trip at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins Glen.

For further information apply to Richmond Transfer Company, No. 963 east Main street; to Ticket-Agent, Byrd-Street Station, or to C. A. TAYLOR, Station, or to

C. A. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.

Saturday night, August 27, 1898, at 10 5c. round trip to Newport News Fare for ladies and children: oc. round trip to Old Point ...

Delightful blevele-riding on an Eclipse with auto matic coaster and brake. You coast with feet still; stop with back pressure.

GEORGE J. FREEDLEY, Agent,

Nineteenth and Cary streets. E. M. Hunter, Manager. Excursion to Natural Bridge and Lu-

ray, August 27th. The Chesapeake and Ohio will have as excursion from Richmond to Natural Bridge and Luray, Saturday, August 27th Bridge and Larray, Saturaly, August 27th.
Rate from Richmond to Natural Bridge
and return, \$3.50; Natural Bridge and
Luray, \$5; tickets good until September
5th. Special arrangements made for accommodation of excursionists at Natural Bridge and Luray. Train will Richmond via James River Division. Train will leave A. M., August 27th, tickets to Natural Bridge and Luray being good returning via Basic City and main line. The ex-ceptionally low rates arranged for this excursion should induce a large number to avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the lye calling worders of Vice

to visit the two natural wonders of Vir If the Baby is Cutting Teeth be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, children teething. It soothes child, softens the gums, allays all pain sures wind coitc, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18.-Forecast for Friday: For Virginia-Threatening wea ther, with showers in the afternoon; fair and warmer Saturday; vari-

able winds.

lina-Showers; cooler in southeast portion; southerly winds. THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was clear, with clouds in the afternoon, and quite warm.

For North Carolina and South Caro-

State of thermometer: 6 A. M..... 9 A. M...... 81 12 M...... 6 P. M..... Mean temperature

The Weather Conditions. This is Section-Director Evans's wea

This is Section-Director Evans's weather bulletin, issued yesterday. The barometer pressure is highest on the South Atlantic coast and in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the West Lake Region, and lowest on the Central Eastern Rocky mountain slope. The temperature has fallen over the Northwest and Lake region and remained nearly sta-

ture has fallen over the Northwest and Lake region and remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Some cloudiness prevails along the Atlantic coast, the Lake region and the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley.

Rain has occurred during the past twenty-four hours in most of the districts on the Atlantic coast, in the Lake region and the Central Valley. gion, and the Central Valley.

Doubtful as to Extent of Our Authority in the Philippines.

IS THE WHOLE ARCHIPELAGO OURS?

The Terms of Capitulation Cede It All to Us.

BUT PROTOCOL SAYS DIFFERENTLY

That Only Allows the Occupation of Manila and the Harbor-Disposi-

tion to Await Further Information

as to Our Jurisdiction,

WASHINGTON, August 18.-The Wes Department made public to-day the dispatch of General Merritt, giving the offcial story of Manila's fall, and also the text of the significant instructions sent General Merritt yesterday, requiring the insurgents and all others to recognize the authority of the United States in the territory occupied by our forces. These dispatches were about the only positive development of the day. Nothing bear been heard from General Merritt as to the casualties last Saturday, except that he estimated the killed and wounded at fifty. Another point on which the officials are without definite information is as to the extent of our present authority in the Philippines. Under the peace protocol the United States was given the occupation of Manila, with the bay and harbor, until a permanent disposition of the Philippine question was reached. But according to the press dispatches, which are so circumstantial as to be credited in most official quarters, General Merritt

and Admiral Dewey received the capitula-

tion of the entire Philippine archipelago,

EXTENT OF OUR JURISDICTION. There appears to be some doubt, therefore, even among the officials, as to whether our present authority and jurisdiction covers Manila only as provided by the peace protocol or covers all the Philippines. There is a disposition to await fuller official information before laying down a policy as to the extent of our jurisdiction in the islands. Secretary Alger said to-day, that he had heard nothing officially of the surrender of the entire Philippine group. At the same time, the Secretary did not discredit the accuracy of the press advices stating that the capitulation had this far-reaching effect. Pending more definite information the attitude of officials is to assume that our authority covers Manila city, Manila bay and harbor, and also such other ter ritory as may be occupied by the military and naval forces. The latter phase it elastic enough to cover any or all of the Philippine islands that may have beet brought under our authority by the re-

cent surrender. EXPANSION OF OUR POSSESSIONS The instructions sent to General Mers ritt have in view the expansion of our possessions beyond the terms mentioned in the protocol, as they distinctly state that this government is in possession of Manila, and that its authority to preserve peace and order will be exerted within the territory occupied by their

military and naval forces." The Cabinet meeting to-morrow is expected to deal with the many detailes questions concerning the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico which have arise since the peace protocol was signed.

KIND WORD FROM GREAT BRITAIN. The State Department to-day received another international congratulation on the restoration of peace, this one coming from the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, who is now sojourning at New London, Conn. The Ambassador communicated the expression of profound gratification with which her Majesty's government learned of the signature of the preliminaries of peace between the United States and Spain and the sincere congratulations to the President and the Government of the United States upon the

termination of the war. Acting Secretary Allen had a busy day making final arrangements for the naval review at New York on Saturday. He extended the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, the courtesy of going on the flagship, the New York, during the review. The Ambassador had aircady arranged, however, to witness the review from the tug of the French Transatlan-

TRILBY EXCURSION

tic Line.

To Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View. next Sunday, August 21st, through to Vig-

ginia Beach without change. Passengers for Ocean View will change at Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk. A solid vestibule train; new rail and a slack baliasted track, which makes the ride clean and nice. Roundtrip fare to Norfolk, \$1; Ocean View, \$1.15. and Virginia Beach. \$25. Train leaves Byrd-Street (Union) Station at \$20 A. M. Byrd-Street (Union) Station at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leaves Virginia Beach 7 P. M.; Ocean View, 6:30 P. M., and Norfolk at 7:20 P. M. Stops at Petersburg, Waverly, and Suffolk for passengers. Tickets sold on train for all of these places. Separate ceaches for colored people. for colored people.
MICHIE & ADAMS, Managera.

C. & O. SUNDAY OUTINGS

To the Senshore Increase in Popus Inrity. The nice, clean, fast trains of the Ches-

The nice, clean, fast trains of the Chesapeake and Ohio Sunday outlings, giving ample coaches, so that every one can get a comfortable seat, and making no stops to take on way business, to the inconvenience of Richmond outers, will leave Richmond every Sunday till November at 8:20 A. M., and carry parior-car, fos which seats can be reserved at Chesapeake and Ohio passenger office, 355 cast Main street.

It costs less money and saves time to Ocean View via Chesapeake and Ohio cut-